

KANSAS STRATEGY FOR 2006-2009

For The

**EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE
ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) PROGRAM**



Prepared By The

KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

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KANSAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (KCJCC) is responsible for overseeing the criminal justice federal funding made available to Kansas through the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Governor's Grants Program provides staffing to the KCJCC. The KCJCC is charged with developing the Kansas Strategy, prioritizing purpose areas for funding and determining grant awards. Through the dedicated and knowledgeable members of the KCJCC, strategies and approaches have been developed to prevent, as well as control violent and drug-related crimes. The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (**JAG**) Program assists the State in implementing and enhancing its efforts in addressing these issues.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

Data related to illegal drug production, availability and abuse consistently shows Kansas has a serious problem. Interstates 70, 135, and 35 run through many of Kansas' major cities and foster illicit drug transportation and distribution. In addition, these interstate highways are three of the most active overland routes for drug transportation in the United States.

While state criminal justice agencies have been able to stem the tide with regard to many illegal drugs, statewide data shows methamphetamine continues to be the most prolific drug problem in Kansas. Since 1998, methamphetamine-related treatment admissions to publicly funded facilities have increased consistently. In addition, the percentage of methamphetamine-related federal sentences has increased significantly. While efforts have effectively decreased the overall number of methamphetamine laboratory seizures in the past two years, Kansas continues to rank among the top 11 states nationally. The need for criminal justice programs focusing on methamphetamine enforcement, treatment and prevention is critical in order to prevent further escalation of the problem.

Violent crime trends in Kansas support the continued need for criminal justice programs that enhance investigation and prosecution efforts. In 2005, more than 107 homicides, 2,198 robberies, 7,103 aggravated assaults and 1,099 rapes were reported to law enforcement agencies. In addition, 13,138 juvenile offenders were arrested. And, law enforcement agencies responded to 19,222 domestic violence related calls in 2005.

RESOURCE NEEDS

Kansas is faced with financial restraints, which ultimately impacts state and local units of government. The State, as well as local communities, must maximize every dollar to combat violent and drug-related crimes. The **JAG** Program will provide the only dedicated source of funding to assist state and local units of government, non profit, faith-based and community organizations in addressing these issues. Criminal issues will escalate without this federal funding. In prior years, the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Grant Program helped Kansas improve its enforcement efforts in the areas of drug interdiction, adjudication and crime prevention. In addition, grant funds were used to develop a criminal justice information system recognized as a model for the nation.

PROGRAMS AND PURPOSE AREAS

The KCJCC supports the following six **JAG** purpose areas to ensure the most effective and efficient use of the **JAG** Program. The six purpose areas are:

1. Law enforcement programs
2. Prosecution and court programs
3. Prevention and education programs
4. Corrections and community corrections programs
5. Drug treatment programs
6. Planning, evaluation and technology improvement programs

COORDINATION EFFORTS

In implementing the **JAG** Program, Kansas recognizes state agencies, local governments, tribal governments and non-profit, faith-based and community organizations must cooperate. In order to develop a statewide strategy and identify priorities for funding, the KCJCC reviewed a variety of current and pertinent data, including survey results of stakeholders, to identify the best purpose areas.

OVERVIEW

The Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (KCJCC) is responsible for overseeing the criminal justice federal funding made available to Kansas through the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. The KCJCC is representative of the Governor, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Secretary of Corrections, Commissioner of the Juvenile Justice Authority, Superintendent of the Kansas Highway Patrol and Director of the Kansas Bureau of Investigation. The Governor's Grants Program provides the staffing and day-to-day management of the federal grants for the KCJCC. The delivery and quality of services regarding the state strategy is contingent on activities to ensure the strategy is incorporated and impacted throughout the state. These activities include continued planning with the KCJCC, the Kansas Task Force Addressing Methamphetamine and Illegal Drugs, the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) committee, the Kansas Sex Offender Policy Board and the Statewide Automated Victim Notification System Task Group. The Governor's Grants Program develops, updates and implements the **JAG** strategy through surveys and needs assessment; coordination with stakeholders including federal, state and local organizations; training efforts; publication of materials; and development of protocols.

In an effort to decrease the number of methamphetamine laboratories in Kansas, Governor Kathleen Sebelius requested the KCJCC form the Kansas Task Force Addressing Methamphetamine and Illegal Drugs to develop new ideas and strategies regarding education and training, summits addressing meth problems, treatment, drug interdiction and legislation to concentrate on the methamphetamine and illegal drug problem in Kansas.

On April 15, 2005, Governor Kathleen Sebelius signed the Sheriff Matt Samuels Chemical Control Act, Senate Bill 27, into law. The bill was named in recognition of Greenwood County Sheriff Matt Samuels who was killed in January 2005 while serving a search warrant at a home he did not know was the site of a methamphetamine lab. The passage of this bill was one of the main goals for the Kansas Task Force Addressing Methamphetamine and Illegal Drugs.

The CJIS committee is responsible for maintaining and implementing necessary upgrades to the state's criminal justice information system to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts and corrections organizations.

The Kansas Sex Offender Policy Board was created to consult and advise the KCJCC on issues and policies relating to the treatment, sentencing, rehabilitation, reintegration and supervision of sex offenders. The Board will present a report to the KCJCC, Governor, Attorney General and the 2007 Legislature on public notification pertaining to sex offenders, restrictions on the residence of released sex offenders, utilization of electronic monitoring and the management of juvenile sex offenders. In addition, the Sex Offender Policy Board will develop and submit a report on the treatment and supervision standards for sex offenders, suitability of lifetime release supervision and safety education and prevention strategies for the public to the KCJCC, Governor, Attorney General and 2008 Legislature.

The Statewide Victim Automated Notification Task Group is reviewing Kansas' need for an automated notification system and determining whether **JAG** funding is appropriate for this program. The group will report its findings to the KCJCC, Governor, Attorney General and the Senate Judiciary Committee during the 2007 Legislative Session.

The Governor's Grants Program works closely with these groups to enhance the criminal justice system, improve public safety and support crime victims services and drug and violent crime prevention programs throughout Kansas.

DATA AND ANALYSIS

Demographic Information

The State of Kansas was certified on July 1, 2004 as having a population of 2,736,092. Kansas is comprised of 82,282 square miles and ranks 15th in the nation for geographic size. Kansas spends a considerable amount of time, effort and miles to respond to the on-going abuse of illegal drugs and violent crime committed by a small segment of its citizens. The population residing in the unincorporated, or rural, areas in Kansas total 503,630. Of the 626 cities in Kansas, 428 have populations of less than 1,000 people. These 428 cities have a total population of 134,262. The unincorporated areas, when combined with cities with populations of less than 1,000 people, account for 23.3 percent of the total population. In comparison in 2000, 24.3 percent of the total population resided in the unincorporated areas and cities of less than 1,000 people. In addition, 568 cities in Kansas have populations of less than 5,000 people. These cities have a total population of 433,466 and, combined with the rural areas, account for 34.2 percent of the total population. Approximately 46 percent of the population is concentrated in Johnson, Sedgwick, Shawnee and Wyandotte Counties.

Drug Sources and Availability

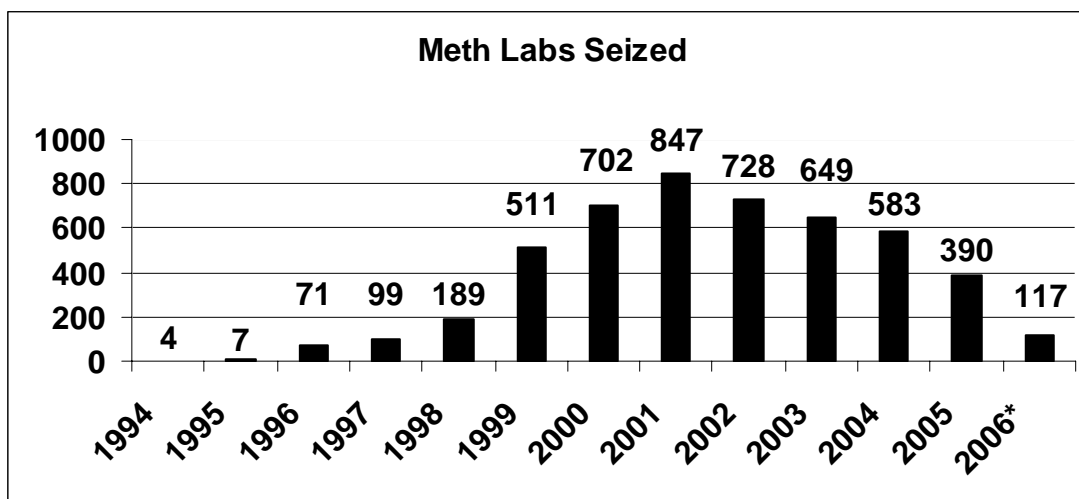
Data concerning the prevalence and availability of illegal drugs is crucial to understanding the problems the criminal justice system faces. Statistical indicators show the production, distribution and abuse of illicit drugs pose a serious threat in Kansas. Dodge City, Garden City, Liberal, Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita are drug distribution centers in the state and transit areas for drugs transported to other states. Kansas' highways facilitate illicit drug transportation and distribution. Interstates 70, 135, and 35 are three of the most active overland routes for drug transportation in the United States. The number of air passengers and cargo passing through Kansas provides drug traffickers with an additional means of transporting illicit drugs. Two major airports serve Kansas, the Kansas City International Airport in Kansas City, Missouri and the Wichita Mid-Continent Airport. In addition, more than 140 local airports and landing strips in Kansas provide drug traffickers the opportunity to transport drugs via private aircraft. Kansas also has more than 5,500 miles of operational railroad which drug traffickers also use to transport drugs into and through the state.

Methamphetamine

The Kansas Drug Threat Assessment developed by the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) provides a report on the strategic assessment and outlook of the drug threat to Kansas.

The report found the principal drug threat to Kansas is methamphetamine because it is easily accessible and because of the violent and environmental effects its production and abuse causes. According to the NDIC National Drug Threat Survey 2002, of the 39 Kansas law enforcement respondents who reported methamphetamine abuse in their jurisdictions, 33 indicated abuse was high, five indicated abuse was moderate and one indicated abuse was low.

Methamphetamine produced by Mexican criminal groups in Mexico, California and southwestern states accounts for approximately 80 percent of the meth in Kansas. However, the number of local methamphetamine labs seized by law enforcement quadrupled from 1998 to 2001.



* Represents seizures from January 1, 2006 to July 31, 2006. www.kansas.gov/kbi/stats_meth.shtml

Methamphetamine Statistics National Rankings for Kansas 2001 – 2006

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
4 th	4 th	10 th	11 th	9 th	12 th *

* Represents seizures from January 1, 2006 to July 31, 2006. www.kansas.gov/kbi/stats_meth.shtml

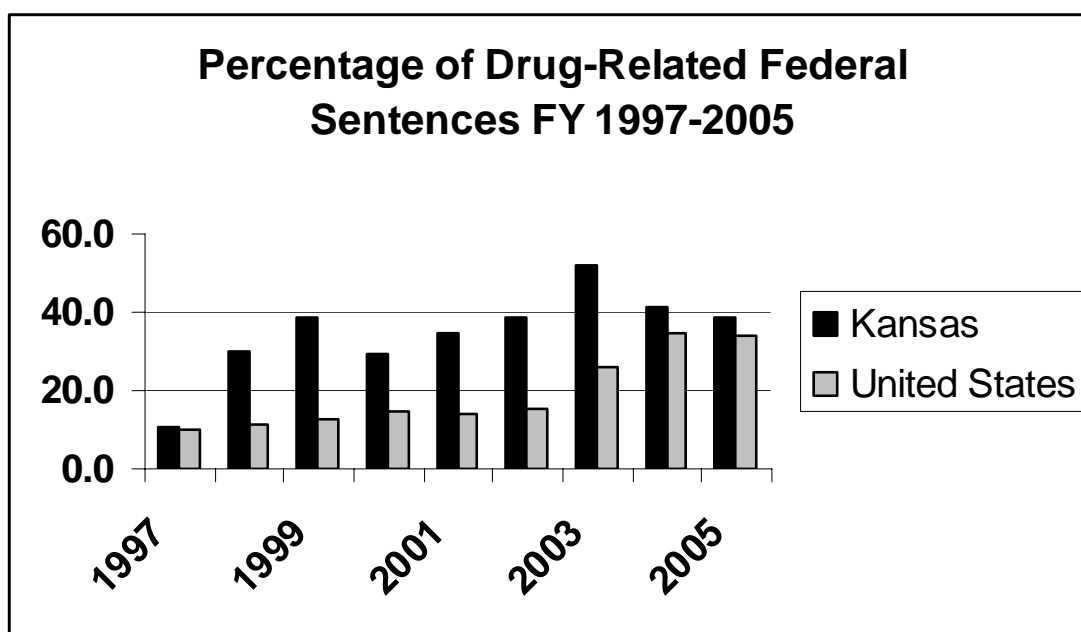
Meth Lab-Related Seizures, Kansas, 1999 - 2003				
Year	Chem/Glass/ Equipment	Dumpsite	Laboratory	Total
1999	Not available	Not available	Not available	511
2000	Not available	Not available	Not available	702
2001	186	236	425	847
2002	194	223	311	728
2003	120	227	302	649
2004	119	273	191	583
2005	85	175	130	390
2006*	27	48	36	117

* Represents seizures from January 1, 2006 to July 31, 2006. www.kansas.gov/kbi/stats_meth.shtml

The Kansas Task Force Addressing Methamphetamine and Illegal Drugs was formed in December 2004. One of its main goals for 2005 was passage and signage of the Sheriff Matt Samuels Chemical Control Act, Senate Bill (SB) 27. The bill was named in recognition of Greenwood County Sheriff Matt Samuels who was killed in January 2005 while serving a search warrant at a home he did not know was the site of a methamphetamine lab.

The official count of methamphetamine labs seized in 2005 was 390. Of the 390 labs seized, 145 were seized after July 22, 2005 when the Sheriff Matt Samuels Chemical Control Act went into affect. As expected, the Act has not completely eliminated meth labs in Kansas. As of July 31, 2006, 117 labs were seized. The methamphetamine labs in Kansas require a disproportionate amount of law enforcement's time and focus. With the new law, law enforcement can direct its efforts and resources on methamphetamine trafficking in Kansas.

According to the U.S. Sentencing Commission, drug-related sentences represented 39 percent of all federal sentences in Kansas in FY 2005 which was close to the national average of 34 percent. The percentage of methamphetamine-related federal sentences in Kansas of 29 percent was a little higher than the national percentage of 20 percent in FY 2005. In addition, Kansas had a higher percentage of federal sentences for crack cocaine (32 percent) than the national percentage (21 percent).



Source: United States Sentencing Commission. <http://www.ussc.gov/LINKTOJP.HTM>

Cocaine

Cocaine, particularly crack, poses a significant drug threat to Kansas largely because of its highly addictive nature and association with violent crime. Crack cocaine primarily is available in metropolitan areas and powdered cocaine is available throughout Kansas.

Kansas law enforcement officials report cocaine abuse is common in the state. According to the NDIC National Drug Threat Survey 2002, respondents in Liberal, Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita

and Miami, Reno and Sedgwick Counties reported rates of powdered and crack cocaine abuse in their jurisdictions were high. Law enforcement officials in Olathe, a suburb of Kansas City, and Douglas, Montgomery and Shawnee Counties reported rates of crack cocaine abuse were high and rates of powdered cocaine abuse were moderate. The percentage of Kansas residents who report having abused cocaine in the past year is statistically comparable to the percentage nationwide.

Marijuana

Marijuana is the most widely available and frequently abused illicit drug in Kansas. Of the 39 Kansas respondents to the NDIC National Drug Threat Survey 2002, who reported marijuana availability, 35 indicated availability was high and four indicated availability was moderate. Law enforcement officials report high levels of marijuana abuse throughout Kansas. According to responses to the National Drug Threat Survey 2002, of the 39 respondents who reported marijuana abuse in their jurisdictions, 32 indicated abuse was high and seven indicated abuse was moderate.

In FY 2005, the percentage of drug-related federal sentences that were marijuana-related in Kansas was lower than the national percentage. According to USSC, in FY 2005, 20 percent of drug-related federal sentences in Kansas resulted from marijuana-related offenses compared with 25 percent nationally.

Heroin

Heroin poses a low threat to Kansas. Mexican black tar heroin and brown powdered heroin are available on a limited bases in metropolitan areas of the state such as Kansas City and Wichita. Rates of heroin abuse are low throughout Kansas. According to NDIC National Drug Threat Survey 2002, of the 29 respondents who reported heroin abuse in their jurisdictions, 26 indicated abuse was low and three indicated abuse was moderate.

In FY 2005, the percentage of drug-related federal sentences that were heroin-related in Kansas was lower than the national percentage. According to USSC, in FY 2005, one percent of federal sentences in Kansas resulted from heroin violations compared to seven percent nationally.

Drug Treatment

The Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS) Addiction and Prevention Services Division tracks admissions into treatment programs for drug and alcohol addictions. Data is collected from treatment programs receiving grant funding from SRS for addiction and prevention services. According to SRS's Addiction and Prevention Services Division, marijuana abuse is associated with more drug-related admissions than any other illicit drug. In FY 2005, Kansas admitted 4,040 clients with marijuana as their primary problem. In FY 1995, Kansas treatment facilities had 468 admissions with a primary problem of methamphetamine and in FY 2005 that number soared to 1,997 admissions. In FY 1995, methamphetamine as the primary problem accounted for 2.4 percent of all alcohol and drug abuse treatment admissions and in FY 2005 it accounted for 12.78 percent of admissions. During this same period, the treatment admission for most other drug categories decreased or remained substantially the same.

The Kansas Department of Corrections provides offenders with a continuum of treatment services to assist them in overcoming their dependence on and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The department offers two levels of substance abuse treatment – the Therapeutic Communities Program (TC) and the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP). The table on the following page illustrates the number of treatment spots available for drug offenders in Kansas prisons, the number of offenders participating in treatment and the number of offenders completing treatment.

KDOC Facility Treatment Kansas, FY 2001-2005						
Year	Standard Treatment Spots Available	Offenders Participating in Treatment	Offenders Completing Treatment	Therapeutic Community (TC) Spots Available	Offenders Participating in TC	Offenders Participating in CDRP
2001	290	1,977	1,571	184	418	168
2002	260	1,727	1,267	188	429	168
2003	40	895	332	124	509	386
2004	56	637	200	184	405	232
2005	16	756	268	164	473	283

Source: Kansas Department of Corrections (KDOC), Corrections Briefing Reports, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. Offenders Programs – Substance Abuse Treatment. <http://docnet.dc.state.ks.us/RESEVAL.htm>

Due to budget cuts, the facility-based substance abuse programming was significantly reduced at the end of FY 02 and into FY 03.

In 2003, Kansas' prison population was nearing capacity and was at maximum capacity for male maximum and medium security offenders. As a result, the Kansas Legislature took steps in 2003 to relieve prison crowding by requiring judges to sentence nonviolent, first-time drug offenders to treatment programs rather than prison. The changes to the sentencing guidelines, in addition to budget cuts at the Kansas Department of Corrections, have substantially changed the way criminal offenders receive treatment in Kansas. The number of treatment spaces available to incarcerated offenders has decreased significantly, while newly convicted non-violent drug offenders are required to participate in treatment programs monitored by community corrections agencies while on probation to break their addiction problem.

According to the Kansas Sentencing Commission (KSC), since Senate Bill (SB) 123 went into effect on November 1, 2003 and until October 31, 2005, the courts processed a total of 2,653 SB 123 related cases. These 2,653 cases are attributable to 2,454 offenders. Of this offender pool, 181 offenders have two SB 123 cases and 18 have more than two SB 123 cases. Of those cases, 2,207 offenders were sentenced under SB 123 and 446 were “presentence” cases.

Kansas has 108 agencies certified to deliver some form of SB 123 treatment services, 95 treatment agencies are certified to perform substance abuse assessments, 27 agencies are certified to deliver in-patient treatment services, 92 agencies are certified to deliver out-patient treatment services, eight agencies are certified to deliver social detox treatment services and 68 agencies offer drug abuse education.

Since SB 123 was implemented, there have been a total of 8,470 substance abuse treatment interventions. Substance abuse treatment interventions include performing substance abuse assessments, social detox treatment services, drug abuse education, reintegration, and in-patient and out-patient treatment services. Of the 8,470 substance abuse treatment interventions, 6,014 cases (71 percent) have been closed or terminated and 2,456 (29 percent) remain open.

Of the interventions terminated,

- 2,044 were terminated as “successful,”
- 2,036 were successful termination from the initial drug abuse assessment,
- 1,008 were successful terminations of the “package” of SB 123 treatment interventions making up the needs of the offender sentenced on a SB 123 case
- 726 interventions terminated as “intentional non-compliance” on the part of the offender
- 1,761 substance abuse interventions terminated by the offender changing treatment modality into a more or less intensive type of treatment (of those treatment modalities authorized under SB 123.)

A major challenge the state faces is finding effective and successful treatment programs to treat meth specific drug addictions. In fact, the National Association of Counties (NACO) released The Meth Epidemic in America report in January 2006, stating the need for methamphetamine treatment programs is growing. NACO surveyed behavioral health officials in 35 states asking about drug treatment programs and how they have been affected by the methamphetamine epidemic.

- 69 percent of directors report an increased need for meth treatment programs.
- 54 percent report the success rate is different for meth users.
- 44 percent report the length of time in the program is longer for meth addicts. Meth users seeking treatment require special protocols and longer treatment periods than users of other drugs. If treatment programs feature usual methods, the recidivism rate of meth users is higher than for other drugs.
- 57 percent said lack of funding was the reason county operated or funded treatment programs did not have sufficient capacity.
- 33 percent report they do not have sufficiently trained staff to run the treatment programs they need.

Currently, the only meth-specific treatment program in Kansas is the Northwest Kansas Community Corrections (NWKCC) program in conjunction with the Smoky Hill Foundation in Hays. The program specializes in meth treatment and counselors are trained on meth addiction. Meth offenders undergo drug testing before every group treatment session and random and frequent drug testing. Counselors use the matrix intensive outpatient treatment module and treatment that is designed to meet the offender’s individual needs. Treatment is geared toward both male and female users and provides an after-care follow up service. Community Corrections officers also provide intensive surveillance of offenders.

The program has seen a high rate of offenders abstaining from meth who have participated in the program, 82 percent in 2003, 78 percent in 2004 and 85 percent in 2005. Overall, 82 percent of offenders who went through the NWKCC Methamphetamine Treatment Program have remained out of prison.

Crime Victimization

The impact of crime victimization is widespread, affecting Kansans in all walks of life, in both rural and urban areas. In 2002, the Docking Institute of Public Affairs at Fort Hays State University conducted a phone survey of 1,250 adults living in Kansas. The purpose of the survey was to identify crime victims' needs and assess the prevalence of crime victimization in Kansas. The survey results showed nearly half (47.9 percent) of the respondents' households had experienced crime victimization. Nearly a fourth (23.5 percent) indicated they or a member of their household had been the victim of a personal crime (robbery, stalking, child abuse, battery, DUI, rape or homicide) in Kansas within the last 10 years.

Kansas needs a seamless continuum of responses, services and support for all crime victims. This can only be realized through a collective and coordinated effort among providers responding to crime to ensure a continuity of advocacy services for crime victims. Appropriate services need to be provided to all crime victims regardless of the victim's socioeconomic status, age, native language, disability or urban or rural residence.

These services should be consistent among crime victims and across all communities. To do this, Kansas needs greater levels of coordination among current providers and a seamless continuum of services and support. Services should focus on victims' safety, access to the criminal justice system, support and representation both in urban and rural settings.

Violent Crime Trends

Numerous statistical indicators provide valuable information about the nature of violent crime in Kansas. These indicators assist the Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council in formulating a strategy to meet the unique needs of Kansas' communities.

The following tables provide the index of crime statistics for Kansas in 2004. The overall rate of violent crime in Kansas was 270.9 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants which is lower than the national average of 411.7 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. Kansas rates below the national average for murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. This is an improvement from previous years, in which Kansas had a higher rate of rape than the national average.

Kansas National Ranking according to rate per 100,000 of selected crimes, 2004				
Violent Crime	Murder/ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
38 th (270.9)	49 th (1.6)	38 th (26.7)	45 th (38)	30 th (204.5)

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 2004.

http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius_04/offenses_reported/offense_tabulations/table_05.html#ks

Index of Crime, Kansas, 2004						
	Population	Violent Crime	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,707,267					
Area actually reporting	97.2%	7,158	90	705	1,544	4,819
Estimated total	100.0%	7,284	91	721	1,560	4,912
Cities outside metropolitan areas	608,344					
Area actually reporting	93.0%	1,967	16	261	199	1,491
Estimated total	100.0%	2,116	17	281	214	1,604
Rural	419,894					
Area actually reporting	97.7%	826	15	100	38	673
Estimated total	100.0%	845	15	102	39	689
State Total	2,735,502	10,245	123	1,104	1,813	7,205
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		374.5	4.5	40.4	66.3	263.4
Index of Crime, United States, 2004						
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		411.7	5.5	33.7	110.5	261.9

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 2004

Much of the violent crime occurring in Kansas takes place in the more populated metropolitan areas. The table on the following page provides crime index data for three larger Kansas cities. In 2004, Wichita had a crime rate of 574.5 per 100,000 which was higher than the national average of 411.7 per 100,000. Lawrence's crime rate of 408.9 was near the national average and Topeka's crime rate of 367.4 was below the national average.

Index of Crime, Select Kansas Cities, 2004						
	Population	Violent Crime	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
Lawrence, Kansas (includes Douglas County)	103,437					
City of Lawrence	82,482	367	2	47	64	254
Area actually reporting	100.0%	423	2	56	67	298
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		408.9	1.9	54.1	64.8	288.1
Topeka, Kansas (includes Jackson, Jefferson, Osage, Shawnee and Wabaunsee Counties)	227,265					
City of Topeka	122,545	636	8	50	246	332
Area actually reporting	98.8%	828	9	66	263	490
Estimated Total	100.0%	835	9	67	264	495
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		367.4	4	29.5	116.2	217.8
Wichita, Kansas (includes Butler, Harvey, Sedgwick and Sumner Counties)	585,348					
City of Wichita	356,179	2,878	29	233	626	1,990
Area actually reporting	99.4%	3,355	32	299	646	2,378
Estimated Total	100%	3,363	32	300	647	2,384
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		574.5	5.5	51.3	110.5	407.3
Index of Crime, United States, 2004						
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		411.7	5.5	33.7	110.5	261.9

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Report, 2004

Violent Crime Reports, Arrests, and Convictions

From 2000 to 2002 the number of crimes reported had decreased. The State also had fewer adult and juvenile arrests for murder, rape, aggravated assault/battery and illegal drug offenses. However, since 2002, the number of adults arrested for rape, robbery, aggravated assault/battery, DUI, drugs and the number of juveniles arrested for robbery, aggravated assault/battery and drugs have increased significantly.

MURDER

	Number Reported	Adults Arrested	Juveniles Arrested
2000	156	61	9
2001	142	64	13
2002	45	25	1
2003	121	88	6
2004	122	67	6
2005	107	66	13

Source: KBI Crime Statistics, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. (Please note that these numbers differ slightly from those reported for the State of Kansas by the FBI. This is due to the fact that at the time data was provided to the FBI, some agencies had not reported, reported partial data or reported summary data.)

RAPE

	Number Reported	Adults Arrested	Juveniles Arrested
2000	1,017	159	50
2001	1,069	214	65
2002	844	127	42
2003	1,106	204	35
2004	1,018	223	35
2005	1,034	213	56

Source: KBI Crime Statistics, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. (Please note that these numbers differ slightly from those reported for the State of Kansas by the FBI. This is due to the fact that at the time data was provided to the FBI, some agencies had not reported, reported partial data or reported summary data.)

ROBBERY

	Number Reported	Adults Arrested	Juveniles Arrested
2000	1,997	262	43
2001	2,124	274	67
2002	982	145	43
2003	1,766	306	70
2004	2,368	383	87
2005	2,198	398	100

Source: KBI Crime Statistics, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. (Please note that these numbers differ slightly from those reported for the State of Kansas by the FBI. This is due to the fact that at the time data was provided to the FBI, some agencies had not reported, reported partial data or reported summary data.)

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/BATTERY

	Number Reported	Adults Arrested	Juveniles Arrested
2000	6,759	1,644	381
2001	6,771	1,724	387
2002	4,713	1,250	281
2003	7,143	1,809	346
2004	6,985	1,909	399
2005	7,103	2,235	445

Source: KBI Crime Statistics, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. (Please note that these numbers differ slightly from those reported for the State of Kansas by the FBI. This is due to the fact that at the time data was provided to the FBI, some agencies had not reported, reported partial data or reported summary data.)

DUI

	Adults Arrested	Juveniles Arrested
2000	15,664	319
2001	15,611	370
2002	13,130	387
2003	14,243	356
2004	16,033	338
2005	16,227	320

Source: KBI Crime Statistics, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. (Please note that these numbers differ slightly from those reported for the State of Kansas by the FBI. This is due to the fact that at the time data was provided to the FBI, some agencies had not reported, reported partial data or reported summary data.)

DRUGS

	Adults Arrested	Juveniles Arrested
2000	9,915	1,867
2001	9,403	1,947
2002	6,459	1,236
2003	11,689	1,967
2004	11,713	1,744
2005	12,945	2,041

Source: KBI Crime Statistics, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005. (Please note that these numbers differ slightly from those reported for the State of Kansas by the FBI. This is due to the fact that at the time data was provided to the FBI, some agencies had not reported, reported partial data or reported summary data.)

According to the Kansas Sentencing Commission's 2005 Annual Report, a total of 13,517 felony sentences were reported to the Kansas Sentencing Commission in FY 2005. This total included 9,124 non-drug sentences and 4,393 drug sentences. The table below illustrates the number of criminal sentences reported for the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Offenses which are serious crimes by nature and are most likely to occur and be reported, therefore providing an adequate basis for comparison. In FY 2005, the UCR offenses accounted for 28 percent of the reported criminal sentences.

**KANSAS REPORTED CRIMINAL SENTENCES
FY 2001 – FY 2005**

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft	Arson
2001	202	139	688	347	1,352	963	60
2002	236	134	715	312	1,336	1,030	72
2003	229	142	714	317	1,370	959	74
2004	202	138	626	247	1,390	987	69
2005	171	121	594	323	1,391	1,082	64

Source: Kansas Sentencing Commission FY 2002 Annual Report

Child Abuse and Neglect

In State Fiscal Year 2005, approximately 46,250 reports of child abuse and neglect were taken by the Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services (SRS), the state agency responsible for investigating such reports. These reports resulted in 2,749 substantiated abuse cases.

KANSAS SFY 2005 CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATISTICS

	SFY 1999	SFY 2000	SFY 2001	SFY 2002	SFY 2003	SFY 2004	SFY 2005
Reports Received	40,817	43,220	40,843	42,818	40,966	43,102	46,250
Reports Assigned for Investigation of Maltreatment	19,367	20,232	19,070	18,123	16,869	16,728	15,701
Reports Assigned for Assessment of CINC/NAN Reasons	6,453	8,141	7,417	7,767	7,579	7,872	8,832
Substantiated Victims	7,837	8,101	8,389	7,741	7,085	6,354	2,749

Source: Kansas Department of Social & Rehabilitation Services (SRS).

http://www.srskansas.org/CFS/datareports_files/moreaboutdata.htm

Prevention efforts throughout the state have shown positive results in the area of juvenile crime. While the number of child abuse and neglect reports increase, the number of out-of-home placements, violent teen deaths, substantiated child abuse and neglect cases and juvenile court filings all decreased.

KANSAS KIDS COUNT DATA

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Out-of-Home Placements – Rate Per 1,000 Children	7.6	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.9
Teen Violent Deaths – Rate per 100,000 Teens	63.0	53.7	50.3	40.8	Not Available
Reported Child Abuse & Neglect – Rate per 1,000 Children	55.8	62.5	59.8	64.3	Not Available
Substantiated Child Abuse & Neglect – Rate per 1,000 Children	11.5	11.0	10.1	9.2	Not Available
Juvenile Court Filings – Rate per 1,000 Children	23.9	22.0	21.0	21.2	20.6

Source: The 2006 Kansas KIDS Count Data Book.

http://www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/cliiks.cgi?action=profile_results&subset=KS

RESOURCE NEEDS

Kansas, like many states, is faced with financial restraints, which ultimately affects state and local units of government, non profit, faith-based and community organizations. The State, as well as local communities, maximizes every dollar to assist in the effort to combat violent and drug-related crimes. The **JAG** Program is one of the major sources of funding to assist state and local units of government in addressing these issues. Without the federal funding the criminal challenges would escalate. Kansas has been able to improve its enforcement efforts in the areas of interdiction, adjudication and prevention of crime because of the Byrne Grant Program in previous years and the **JAG** Program will continue the efforts.

Law enforcement officers, prosecutors and the courts address violent and drug-related crimes daily. Grant funds are and will be used to equip law enforcement officers with the necessary tools to keep communities safe. Equipment is essential for officers in addressing crime and **JAG** funds assist officers with current and reliable resources to help them perform their jobs. These grant funds also help in the development of child advocacy centers in bringing together law enforcement officers and advocates to assist children who have been victimized.

Prosecutors and courts need assistance in having specialized staff to ensure that those who commit crimes are held accountable. The JAG Program provides and will assist county and district attorneys offices with the funds to hire those who emphasize and concentrate on a particular area of crime. This funding source also will allow prosecutors and courts to hire crime victim advocates to assist those who have been victimized.

Very limited funds are available to assist communities with prevention efforts. Numerous law enforcement agencies have developed prevention programs around neighborhood watch, D.A.R.E., and school resource officers. Also, a number of agencies have worked with private partners in developing training for businesses and communities regarding meth and illegal drugs. Additional resources are needed to build on the existing efforts of state and local communities. **JAG** funds will help alleviate the barriers that prevent these types of programs from operating.

Funding for alternatives to incarceration is a critical resource need, as well as having adequate funds to treat offenders while incarcerated or in their communities. The Kansas Sentencing Commission, as one of their statutory duties, projects the growth of the inmate population, determining when it will exceed capacity and making recommendations to adjust or reduce prison admissions. As Kansas' prisons are reaching capacity, the 2003 Kansas Legislature enacted Senate Bill 123, which provides treatment for certain non-violent drug offenders. The goal of the bill is to provide community punishment and treatment to non-violent offenders with drug abuse problems in order to address more effectively the revolving door of drug addicts through state prisons, which should be reserved for serious, violent offenders. Treatment may include community-based or faith-based programs and such treatment must include a continuum of treatment options, including detoxification, rehabilitation, continuing care and aftercare and relapse prevention.

(Source: Patricia Biggs, Executive Director, Kansas Sentencing Commission, Senate Bill 123 Training, Power Point presentation).

While more than \$6.3 million dollars of state funding was allocated to pay for this program, there is still a critical lack of resources to treat adult and juvenile offenders with drug problems. The **JAG** Program will help fill the gap in meeting the needs of offenders receiving treatment in their communities and while they are incarcerated.

Specialized monitoring of offenders also is needed once they are released from jail and/or prison. These grant funds will assist in the efforts to hire probation and parole officers to assist in the oversight of offenders in Kansas communities.

A continued and critical need is to have adequate resources for the Kansas Criminal Justice Information System (KCJIS). Byrne grant funds have been the primary source for the development and maintenance of the system. Most of the infrastructure is operational, however there are still parts of the system that need to be finalized and updated. There are more than 8,000 users of the system today and maintaining the integrity of the system is important. This cannot be achieved without the use of grant funds. **JAG** funds will ensure that this system is enhanced and maintained to give federal, state and local law enforcement and correctional officials, as well as the general public the information they need to confront crime.

JAG funds are necessary to supplement the state and local efforts to combat drug-related and violent crime, as well as enhance the criminal justice information system. It is essential to continue the efforts in Kansas as we continue to have a positive effect on addressing these important crime issues.

PRIORITIES FOR THE FEDERAL JAG PROGRAM

The **JAG** Program is one of the major sources of funding to assist state and local units of government in addressing drug interdiction, drug treatment services, prevention programs and information technology improvements. Without the federal funding, the criminal challenges would escalate.

As the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) Kansas Drug Threat Assessment indicates methamphetamine, crack cocaine and marijuana pose a severe threat to Kansas. Although Kansas has experienced some success with the passage of the Sheriff Matt Samuels Chemical Control Act, methamphetamine is a critical problem for Kansas communities. Not only is law enforcement struggling to prevent the abuse and distribution of the drug, but courts are lacking in appropriate treatment programs to send meth abusers.

As evident by the Kansas Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's crime statistics, crime in Kansas is increasing. Continued **JAG** funding will assist agencies not only in crime prevention initiatives but also in providing crime victims assistance services in the investigation and prosecution of their cases. With continued budget cuts at the local and state level, **JAG** funding provides additional resources to enhance the criminal justice system,

improve public safety and support crime victims' services and drug and violent prevention programs throughout Kansas.

After careful review of the data and input from key stakeholders, the KCJCC determined the most effective and efficient usage of the limited resources dedicated toward reducing drugs and violent crime in Kansas with the use of the Federal **JAG** Program.

The KCJCC priorities for the 2006-2009 Kansas **JAG** Strategy are:

- Law enforcement programs
- Prosecution and court programs
- Prevention and education programs
- Corrections and community corrections
- Drug treatment programs
- Planning, evaluation and technology improvement program

COORDINATION EFFORTS

In implementing the **JAG** Program, Kansas recognizes state agencies, local governments, tribal governments and non-profit, faith-based and community organizations must collaborate and cooperate in order to impact drug and violent crime. In order to develop a state strategy and identify priorities for funding, the KCJCC reviewed a variety of current and pertinent data.

KCJCC members work closing with other federal agencies and initiatives to combat violent crime and drug-interdiction efforts. They are affiliated with the U.S. Attorney's Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Corrections Association, Federal Drug Enforcement Agency and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on a regular basis.

Kansas Criminal Justice Information System Committee

The Kansas Legislature created the Kansas Criminal Justice Information System Committee in 2003, formerly known as the Law Enforcement Telecommunications Committee. The committee's primary duties are to establish, maintain and upgrade the criminal justice information system. Information developed by the committee is presented to the KCJCC for recommendation and action. The system's core components were completed in 2003.

Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

A collaborative effort continues among various federal and state agencies regarding illegal drugs. Coordination between Kansas and surrounding states can be seen in the Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) efforts. Midwest HIDTA includes Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota. The Office of National Drug Control Policy formed HIDTA in 1996 to combat the phenomenal increase in the importation, distribution and clandestine manufacturing of drugs with primary emphasis on methamphetamines. The Midwest HIDTA coordinates methamphetamine intelligence, investigations, forensic laboratory resources, prosecution and demand reduction efforts.

Governor's Council on Homeland Security

The Kansas Governor established the Kansas Homeland Security Council to coordinate efforts regarding terrorism. This Council is comprised of various state agencies directly involved in security and terrorism issues. KCJCC and staff work closely with these agencies and the Kansas Homeland Security Council regarding federal grants to avoid duplication of effort.

Other Federal Grant Coordination

The KCJCC also is responsible for overseeing other criminal justice federal funding made available to Kansas through the U.S. Department of Justice: National Criminal History Information Program; Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act; Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program; and the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program.

In addition to staffing the KCJCC, implementing the **JAG** Strategy and conducting the day-to-day management of the various federal grants, the Governor's Grants Program also oversees other federal grant programs, including but not limited to the U.S. Department of Justice's Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Program and S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women grant. Additionally, from July 2006 to June 2008, the program administers the Federal Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies and Enforcement of Protection Orders Program grant award from the U. S. Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women. This grant project has specific emphasis on uniform, statewide domestic violence training and development of model domestic violence policies and protocols for all criminal justice professionals. Therefore, the Governor's Grants Program can provide a coordination of services and eliminate duplication of efforts.